AN ACT authorizing the improvement of the Spring in square four hundred and ninety. square four hundred and ninety.

Be it enacted by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the city of Washington. That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to have the spring in square four hundred and ninety improved agreeably to the plan submitted by Randolph Coyle, and that the sum of nine hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated for that purpose, out of any money to the credit of the Fourth Ward.

NICHOLAS CABIAN.

President of the Board of Common Council.

B. B. FRENCH,

President of the Board of Aldermen.

Approved, Aug. 19, 1852.

JOHN W. MAURY, Mayor.

AN ACT making appropriations for cleaning the alleys and gutters in the several Wards.

Be it exacted, de., That the several sums herein named be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of the respective Ward Yands, for the purpose of cleaning up the alleys and gutters in the reveral Wards, viz:

For the First Ward, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the Second Ward, five hundred dollars.

For the Fourth Ward, two hundred dollars.

For the Fourth Ward, two hundred dollars.

For the Sixth Ward, two hundred dollars; and

For the Sixth Ward, one hundred dollars; and

For the Seventh Ward, two hundred dollars.

Approved, Aug. 19, 1852.

AN ACT to provide for vegetable stalls in the Northern Market.

Be it enacted, dc., That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to have vegetable stalls eracted in the new portion of the Northern Market; and to defray the expense thereof the num of thirty-five dollars be and is hereby appropriated, payable out of the general fund.

AN ACT authorizing the taking up and relaying the gutter on the west front of square numbered two hundred and twenty-one.

Wenty-one.

Be it enacted, dc., That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to cause the gutter on the west front of square numbered two hundred and twenty-one to be taken up and relaid, and pay the expense thereof out of the funds of the First Ward. Approved, Aug. 19, 1852.

AN ACT to defray the expenses of putting the City Hall in

Be it enacted, &c., That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to pay out of the general fund the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, being the amount of expenses incurred in putting the City-Hall in mourning, &c., on the occasion of the death of the lamented Henry Clay.

Approved, Aug. 19, 1852.

AN ACT for the relief of Henry Gensler. AN AUT for the relief of Henry Gensier.

Be the enacted, dec., That the Register be and he is hereby instructed to repay out of the general fund to Henry Gensler, or his representatives, so much of the license paid by said Gensler on fifth day of Decembes, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, as may in equity be due him, begues of his being unable to exercise the privileges granted by said license, from and after the first day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty two.

Approved, Aug. 19, 1852.

AN ACT for the relief of Thomas Lewis. AN ACT for the relief of Thomas Lewis.

Be it enacted, dc., That the sum of sixty-four dollars and twelve cents be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money to the credit of the Third Ward, for the purpose of paying to Thomas Lewis the amount due him for grading, hauling materials, &c., for paying the footway on the east side of 9th street west, between M and O streets north; said work having been suspended in consequence of an alleged error in the grade of said footway.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted. That the act entitled "An act for the relief of Thomas Lewis," approved May the twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, be and the same is hereby repealed. hereby repealed.
Approved, August 19, 1852.

AN ACT for the relief of Hugh Hughes. Be it enacted, de., That the sum of three bundred and fiftyfour dollars and fifty cents, or so much thereof as may be
necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated, in equal
proportions, out of the funds of the First and Second Wards,
for the turpose of paying Hugh Hughes for grading 15th
street west, between Ohio avenue and the Canal.

Approved, Aug. 19, 1852.

AN ACT for the relief of William J. Geffers Be it enacted, de, That the Register be and he is hereby authorized and directed to refund to William J. Geffers, out of the general fund, the sum of twelve dollars and fifty cents, for the unexpired period of his grocery, hack, and omnibus licenses, the said Geffers having suspended business and removed from the city on the twenty-fifth April, eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

Approved. Aug. 19, 1852.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—DEDUCTION FOR PROMPT PAYMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the taxes for the year 1852 are now due and payable at this office, and that an abatement of 10 per cent. will be allowed for the current year, if paid on or before the 31st of August ensuing, all arrearages first being paid. irearages first being paid.

jy 26—cotd

R. J. ROCHE, Collector. PROPOSALS FOR MEDICINES.

PROPOSALS FOR MEDICINES.

WASHINGTON ASYLUM, Aug. 13, 1852.

PROPOSALS will be received by either of the undersigned until Friday, 27th instant, for supplying the Washington Asylum with such Medicines as may be required during the present year, ending 30th June, 1852. A list of the Medicines generally required may be had on application to the Intendant. All Medicines to be furnished as required, and subject to the approval of the Physician of the Asylum, and, if not approved, to be rejected.

CHARLES A. DAVIS,
THEODORE WHEELER,
GEORGE H. FULMER,
aug 15—3tawtd Commissioners Washington Asylum.

WOOD AND COAL. WASHINGTON ASYLUM, Aug. 13, 1852. PROPOSALS will be received by either of the under-signed, Commissioners of the Washington Asylum, until 3 o'clock on Friday, the 27th instant, for furnishing— 60 tons Schuyikili white ash Coal

60 tons Schuylkill white ash Coal
45 cords seasoned Oak Wood
15 do do spruce Pine Wood
The Coal must be of the best quality, broken and screened.
The Wood well seasoned, and corded at the Asylum. The
whole to be delivered at the Asylum by the lat day of October next, and approved by the Intendant or rejected.

CHARLES A. DAVIS,
GEORGE H. FULMER,
aug 18—3tawt27th
THEODORE WHEELER.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF THE SEASON! D. H. TEBBS & CO.,

NO. 4, SOUTH SIDE OF PENNA. AVENUE, FOUR DOORS EAST OF THE CENTRE MARKET,

A RE now receiving their first supply of New Fall Goods, which were purchased in New York upon the most favorable terms, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally. They name in part—5 cases British, French, and American prints, from 6 to

6 cases British, French, and American prints, from 6 to 25 cents a 10 pieces Black Alpacas, all grades 250 dozen Cotton, Silk, and Cashmere Hose Men's Germantown Half Hose Children's do., in great variety 1 case of those first-rate yard-wide Bleached Cottons, at 6c. 10 pieces Pillow-case Cottons 10 pieces sup. wide Sheeting Best 7-8 and yard-wide Bleached Shirting 3-4, 7-8, and 4-4 Brown Shirting 10 pieces sup. Calculation Flannels

io pieces sup. Canton Flannels Large stock white, red, and yellow (all wool) Domestic

Finnels.

New style Dress Goods

Sup. Linen and Cotton Table Damask

Napkins, Towelings, Crash, Bird-eye, and Russia Diapers.

We deem a further enumeration unnecessary, but earnestly request all in search of bargains to call at D. H.

Tebbs & Co.'s. Don't mistake the place—flag at the door.

Marble Mantels. THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Washington and the District that he has now finished at his Marble yard the greatest variety of splendid Italian Marble Mantels, richly carved and plain, ever offered for sale in this city. He solicits a call from gentlemen wanting such articles, as he will sell as low as any of the Northern cities. He has now finished a number of pure white Eastern Marble Headstones, of various designs, which he offers on moderate terms, and will execute Monuments and Tombs to any design or drawing signs.

moderate terms, and to any design or drawing given. to any design or drawing given.

**Calcined Plaster for sale at \$2.50 per barrel.

WM. RUTHERFORD,

WM. RUTHERFORD, E st., between 12th and 13th sts. HEAP BILL PAPER and Stationery of all kinds. Fine Bill Envelopes, at \$1 a thousand. Fine Letter Paper and Foolscap Paper, at \$1.25 and \$1.50

ream.
Fine Steel Pens, at 50 cents a box, containing a gross.
Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Pass Books, and Blank
Books, of all sizes and qualities—at very low prices—at
TAYLOR & MAURY'S
Nurb street.

Bookstore, near Ninth street. NEW FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISH-MENT.

MENT.

Brown's Hotel, Pennsylvania arenue, have just opened their new store with a large and well-selected stock of goods for gentlemen's wear, such as Gloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Furnishing Goods generally.

Army, navy, marine, and revenue officers will find an assortment of the best Swords, Epaulets, Sashes, Passants, Laces, and such other articles as the latest regulation of their respective corps prescribe.

An experience of many years in legitimate Tailoring—a new and select stock of Goods—a desire to please—with the cash system to protect cantomers against high prices—are inducements that we offer, and most respectfully solicity patronage.

FANS! PARASOLS! JEWELRY, &c. N assortment of the above articles just received and for sale low at Mrs. Collison's Fancy and Millinery Store, e will be made up to order every style of FASHIONA-HATS FOR LADIES, and she invites attention to her trus for the season. patterns for the season.

She has made another addition to her stock of NEAPOLITAN and GIMP BONNETS and keeps on hand an assortment of CORDED BONNETS for Missee and Adults.

Crochet and other Bonnets stiffened and pressed to order.

SIXTH street, near Louisians avenue.

[Sat. News.] THE WHIG PLATFORM.

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conserva-tive republican principles by which they are con-trolled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government and their continued devotion to the onstitution and the Union, do proclaim the folowing as the political sentiments and determinafor the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is

1. The government of the United States is of limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execu-tion; and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the

States, respectively, and to the people.

2. The State governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the general government sustained in its constitutional powers and the Union should be revered and watched over as "the palladium of our liberties."

3. That, while struggling freedom everywhere enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground. That our mission as a republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other coun tries our form of government by artifice or force. but to teach by example, and show, by our success, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government and the advantages of free in-

4. That where the people make and control the 4. That where the people make and control the government, they should obey its constitution, laws, and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

5. Government should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy, and revenue suf-ficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination, and protection from fraud by specific du-ties when practicable, whereby suitable encouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the

country.
6. The constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstruc-tions from navigable rivers; and it is expedient that Congress should exercise that power, whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence, or for the protection and facility of ommerce with foreign nations or among the States; such improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

7. The federal and State governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of national, of State,

and of individual welfare.

8. The series of acts of the 31st Congress commonly known as the Compromise or Adjustment (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate; and, so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and exther legislation, to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other-not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the constitution: and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made; and we will main-tain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

J. G. CHAPMAN, of Maryland,
President of the Whig National Convention.

Vice Presidents.—Nathan D. Appleton, of Maine; George
W. Nesmith, of New Hampahire; Carlos Coolidge, of
Vermont; Seth Sprague, of Massachasetts; R. W. B.
Crauston, of Rhode Island; Samuel B. Hubbard, of
Connecticut; Edward P. Cowles, of New York; James
Stewart, of New Jersey; John Strohm, of Pennsylvania; Caleb S. Layton, of Delaware; Francis P. Phelpa,
of Mfryland; William L. Goggin, of Virginia; A. H.
Sheppard, of North Carolina; William Whaley, of
South Carolina; Seaton Grantland, of Georgia; Thos.
J. Frow, of Alabams; Joseph B. Cobb, of Mississippi;
J. C. Van Winkle, of Louisiana; Samuel F. Vinton, of
Ohio; John S. Williams, of Kentucky; William H. Sneld, of Tennessee; Milton Stapp, of Indiana: Ben-jamin S. Bdward, of Illinois; Hon. J. G. Miller, of Missouri; William H. Gaines, of Arkansas; Jones M. Elwards, of Michigan; Gen. Joseph M. Hernandez, of Florida; J. U. N. Murray, of Texas; N. McKinney, of Iown; J. E. Arnold, of California; and R. W. Heath, of Wisconsin.

R. A. UPPON of Louisians John S. Williams, of Kentucky: William H. R. A. UPTON, of Louisiana,

Secretary of the Whig National Convention. Atristant Secretary of the Whig National Concention.

Atristant Secretaries.—James W. Bryan, of North Carolina; S. M. Bellard, of Iowa; W. F. Stewart, of California; S. Oofax, of Indiana, John C. Kunkle, of Penusylvania; William C Worthington, of Virginia N. S. Perkins, of Connecticut; G. W. Meeker, of Illinois; William Thompson, of Mishigan; G. W. Dunlap, of Kentucky; J. Murrell, of Vermont.

Mexican Mustang Liniment! THE EVIDENCES ACCUMULATE!

READ the following proof of what we have long since asserted, viz: that the Mustang Limiment is the sin qua non of all external remedies ever before offered to the

"Wm. M. Johnston, No. 112 Second street, Pittsburg, says that he had a severe attack of Rheumatism in his right hip after suffering some ten days, the left hip also became affected, and he was obliged to 'lay up.' The pain was constant and excruciating. He had heard of the wonderful effects of the Mustang Liniment in Rheumatism, and determined to try it. One small bottle, thoroughly applied, performed a perfect cure! B. H. Meskings, 139 Walnut street, Cincinnati, was confined to his bed sind under treatment of a physician some six weeks with Neuralgia of the whole of his right side, leg, arm, and face. His sufferings were indescribable, and the only ecssation from the most agonizing pain was while under the influence of opium or morphine. His doctor finally advised him to try the Mustang Liniment; he did so, and in two days was able to go about his budiness, perfectly cured."

"THE LAME MADE TO WALK.—About the first of April I

"THE LAME MADE TO WALE .- About the first of April

w The Lame made to Walk.—About the first of April I cut and laid open the fore finger of my left hand, through the bone and across the second joint, nearly dissevering it from the hand, being about two-thirds off. I was fearful that I should lose the use of my finger forever; but I bound it up with the Mexican Mustang Liniment, and it soon healed up, and is now perfectly well, though somewhat scarrified. I used nothing but the Mustang Laniment.

"About one week ago I had the misfortune to cut the cap of my left knee in two with the sharp corner of an axe. The cap was split asunder, and for a day or two I could not use my leg at all, and I was afraid that I would lose its use forever. The cap was cut and eleft to the joint with a deep and alsrming gash, and it gave me great pain and uncasiness, lest I should be entirely deprived of the use of my leg. I applied the Mexican Mustang Liniment, and that alone, in both of the above cases, and I am now quite well, except the cap of my knee is a little swollen, and is tender about the cut, which is healed up and shows a fresh red appearance of about one inch and a half in length and a quarter of an inch in width, but gives me no inconvenience whatever. "I wasfled fifteen miles yeaterday out of the thirty miles from the place where I live near the Sulphur Springs, in Jefferson county, and feel able to walk as many more today. My recovery has been so wonderful that I feel it my duty to make it public, that the world may know the value of the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

"Sulphus Springs, Jeff. Co., Mo."

PRICES OF THE LINIMENT. the Mexican Mustang Liniment. AAI "SULPHUR SPRINGS, JEFF. Co., MO."
PRICES OF THE LINIMENT.

It is put up in bottles of three sizes, and retails at 25 zents, 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle. The 50-cent and dollar sottles contain 50 and 100 per cent. more Liminent, in proportion to their cost, so that money is saved by buying the

large sizes.

A. G. Brago & Co., sole proprietors: Principal Depots, 304
Broadway, New York, and corner 3d and Market street, St.
Louis, Mo. For sale by all Druggists in Washington and CHARLES STOTT & Co., Agents, Washington.

Jy 23-eo3m THE PHRE NOLOGICAL CABINET contains Busts and Casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived: also Skulls, both human and animal, from all quarters of the globe, including Pirstes, Robbers, Murderers, and Thieves: also numerous Paintings and Drawings of celebrated individuals, living and dead: and is always open free to visiters.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, with written and verbal descriptions of character, given when desired, including directions as to the most suitable occupations, the selection of partners in business, congenial companions for life, etc., all of which will be found highly useful and exceedingly interesting.

ATOUR ROOMS are in Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street, New York, and 142 Washington street, Roston.

FOWLERS & WELLS. THE PHRENOLOGICAL CARINET CON

BANK OF METROPOLIS STOCK FOR Sale at the BANK OF THE UNION, mar 25—tf [News.] Browns' Marble Building.

Who is Winfield Scott? What has He done to merit Our Grati-

These questions have been thus answered: At the age of twenty-one, and in the summer 1807, he volunteered into a troop of Virginia In 1812 he fought the battle of Queenstown

In 1818 he was the instrument of saving out Irish citizens, taken in arms against the British, from the savage penalties of the English law of onstructive treason.

In the same year he fought, as Colonel, in th battle of Fort George.
In 1814 he made a new army and restored the

nilitary spirit of the country-took Fort Eriefought the battle of Chippewa-and fought the good fight of Lundy's Lane. In 1832 he won the proud title of the "Hero

of Humanity," by nursing the sick and dying troops of his army, upon which the Asiatic cholera fell blightingly, on its march to the field of the Black Hawk war.

In the same year, by negotiation, and not by force of arms, he brought the Black Hawk war to a just and favorable issue. In the same year he soothed the spirit of South

ern Nullification, and saved our country from civil discord. In 1836 he served against the Seminole Indians Florida.

In 1837, with admirable energy and tact, and without troops, he calmed the patriot disturbances upon our extended Northern frontier. In the same year he effected the removal of the

Cherokees, in a manner that won the gratitude of the noble tribe and the admiration of his whole country.

In 1839 he earned the distinguished title of The Pacificator of the Northeastern Boundary,'

and saved his country from a bloody and waste-In 1847 he opened the splendid military drams of the second conquest of Mexico, by reducing the city of Vera Cruz and the impregnable Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa after an active siege of but

four days. April the 8th, he fought and won the admirable battle of Cerro Gordo, and opened to the Americans the path to the dominion of the entire West-

On the 19th of April he entered the city of Jalapa.

On the 22d of April, he occupied Perote. On the 15th of May, he took Puebla. On the 20th of August, he won the three great victories of Contreras, San Antonio, and Churubusco.

On the 8th of September, he fought and wor the brilliant battle of Molino del Rey.
On the 13th of September, he carried by storm the terrible Heights and Fortress of Chepultepec -scattered the Mexican army from the gates of Belen and Sar Cosume, and made a lodgment in the capital of Mexico.

On the 14th of September, he marched-his army of heroes, scarce six thousand men, into the halls of the Montezumas, and broke the Spanish dominion in America.

Who is Franklin Pierce !- What has He

Franklin Pierce was born in 1804, at Hillsborough, N. H., and graduated at Bowdoin College, Maine-studied law, and commenced practice in Hillsborough county. He was elected to the legislature of his State, and shortly after chosen

speaker of the House.
In 1834 he was elected to the lower House of Congress, in which body he served until 1838, at which period he became a Senator of the United States, and served till 1842-3. He resigned his perience shall demonstrate the necessity of fur- seat in the Senate and returned to the practice of law in 1843. In 1845 he was nominated for governor of the

State, but declined. President Polk offered him the Attorney Generalship, which he also declined. In 1848 he was appointed a Colonel in the ten regiments raised for the service of the United States in Mexico. Subsequently, he was made Brigadier General. He performed no achievement of note during the war, nor has he ever done so in any position, civil or military.

Splendid Lotteries FOR SEPTEMBER, 1852.

GREGORY & MAURY, Managers, (SUCCESSORS TO J. W. MAURY & CO.)

\$31.500-10 prizes of \$3.000 Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, CLASS 79, FOR 1852. To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, Sept. 4 66 number lottery, 12 drawn ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME. ...\$31,500 | 10 prizes of... 6,700 | 10 prizes of... 3,000 | 20 prizes of... 1,000 | 158 prizes of... &c., &c., &c. Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50. ificates of packages of 22 whole tickets, \$110.00 22 half do..... 55.00 do do 22 half do..... 55.00 22 quarter de..... 27.50

\$51,554-20 prizes of \$5,000 are \$100,000 ! 100 prizes of 1,000 dollars! Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class 85, FOR 1852.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, Sept. 11 78 number lottery-13 drawn ballots. BRILLIANT SCHEME.

\$40,000! \$20,000! 20 prizes of \$1,000! Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, CLASS 91, FOR 1852. drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, Sept. 18 75 number lottery-13 drawn ballots. GRAND SCHEME.

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50. Certificates of packages of 25 wholes.....\$120.00 25 haives..... 25 quarters..... \$64,780! 3 prizes of 10,000 dollars! Loftery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, CLASS F. FOR 1852. To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, Sept. 23 Fifteen drawn numbers out of 75. SPLENDID SCHEME.
splendid capital of... \$64,780 | 1 prize of...
splendid prize of.... 20,000 | 3 prizes of... splendid prize of.... 10,000 50 prizes of... splendid prize of.... 10,000 397 prizes of...

| de., | For Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of pack-ces in the above splemdid Lotteries will receive the most sempt attention, and an official account of each drawing int immediately after it is over to all who order from me.

Address

Alexandria, Va. WILL OPEN TUESDAY, AUGUST 2D, 1852. THE WASHINGTON EMIGRANT AND GEN-ERAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, street, (Island,) between 41 and 6th streets. east of the Wind-mill.

E. E. O'BRIEN, Agent,

of the Wind-mill.

A LL Foreign Emigrants, (of whatever class, nation, or creed.) in pursuit of employment, are requested to call and have their names registered for situations. Citizens requiring help, male or female, by calling at the office personally, or by written communication, may have the opportunity of securing it. Overseers, Walters, Porters, Conciment, Farm Hands, Laborers, Cooks, Chambermaids, Housemaids, Nurses, &c., may all find employment. Personsat a distance supplied. All letters must be prepaid to receive attention. ive attention.

J. THOMPSON GREHAM, Agent.

(From the National Intelligencer of August 6.1

Gen. Scott on the Subject of Slavery. We received yesterday, from a gentleman in Maryland, the letter which we give below. It INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS AND RIVER AND HAR was written nearly ten years ago, and was first published in the Danville (Virginia) Reporter, and thence transferred to the "Maryland Colonization Journal," from which journal it is now copied. Our correspondent is of epinion that General Scott's views on the delicate question of slavery have been misrepresented, and therefore to see this letter, in which they are fully and authentically set forth, inserted in the Inteligencer.

The views expressed by the General appear to us to evince a wise and comprehensive statesman-ship, as well as a characteristic philanthropy, and we therefore, with pleasure, give the letter place in our columns:

Washington, February 8, 1843. My DEAR SIR: I have been waiting for an evening's leisure to answer your letter before me, and, after an unreasonable delay, am at last obliged to reply in the midst of official occupations.

That I ever have been named in connexion with the Presidency of the United States has not, can assure you, the son of an ancient neighbor and friend, been by any contrivance or desire of mine; and certainly I shall never be in the field for that high office unless placed there by a regular nomination. Not, then, being a candidate, and seeing no near prospect of being made one, I ought, perhaps, to decline troubling you or others with my humble opinions on great principles of State rights and federal adminisration; but as I cannot plead ignorance of the partiality of a few friends, in several parts of the Union, who may by possibility, in a certain event, succeed in bringing me within the field from which a Whig candidate is to be selected, I prefer to err on the side of frankness and canor, rather than, by silence, to allow any stranger unwittingly to commit himself to my support.
Your inquiries open the whole question of domestic slavery, which has in different forms, for a number of years, agitated Congress and the country.

Premising that you are the first person who has interrogated me on the subject, I give you the basis of what would be my reply in greater detail, if time allowed and the contingency alluded to above were less remote.

In boyhood, at William and Mary College, and in common with most, if not all, of my cor ions, I became deeply impressed with the views given by Mr. Jefferson, in his "Notes on Virginia," and by Judge Tucker, in the Appendix to his edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, in fafor of a gradual emancipation of slaves. That Appendix I have not seen in thirty-odd years, and, in the same period, have read scarcely anything on the subject; but my early impressions are fresh and unchanged. Hence, if I had had the honor of a seat in the Virginia legislature in the winter of 1831-'32, when a bill was brought forward to carry out those views. I should certainly have given it my hearty support.

I suppose I scarcely need say that, in my opinion, Congress has no color of authority under the constitution for touching the relation of master and slave in a State,
I hold the opposite opinion in relation to the

District of Columbia. Here, with the consent of the owners, or on the payment of "just compen-sation," Congress may legislate at its discretion. But my conviction is equally strong that, unless it be step by step with the legislatures of Virginia and Maryland, it would be dangerous to both races in those States to touch the relation between master and slave in this District.

I have from the first been of opinion that Congress was bound by the constitution to receive, o refer, and to report upon petitions relating to domestic slavery, as in the case of all petitions; but I have not failed to see and to regret the unavoidable irritation which the former have produced in the Southern States, with the conse quent peril to the two colors, whereby the adoption of any plan of emancipation has everywhere

among us been greatly retarded.

I own, myself, no slave; but never have attached blame to masters for not liberating their slaves, well knowing that liberation, without the means of sending them in comfort to some position favorable to "the pursuit of happiness," would in most cases be highly injurious to all around, as well as to the manumitted families themselves, unless the operation were general, and under the auspices of prudent legislation. But I am persuaded that it is a high moral obligation of masters and slaveholding States to employ all means, not incompatible with the safety of both colors, to meliorate slavery to extermination.

It is gratifying to know that general melioration has been great, and is still progressing, not-withstanding the disturbing causes alluded to above. The more direct process of emancipation may, no doubt, be earlier commenced and quickened in some communities than in others. Each do not question, has the right to judge for itself, both as to time and means; and I consider interference or aid from without, except on invitation from authority within, to be as hurtful to the sure progress of melioration as it may be sexes, and colors. The work of liberation cannot be forced without such horrid results. Christian philanthropy is ever mild and considerate. Hence all violence ought to be deprecated by the friends sympathetic friend in Winfield Scott. No man of religion and humanity. Their persuasions was ever turned away from his door or his tent, cannot fail at the right time to free the master in distress, without relief. from the slave, and the slave from the master; perhaps before the latter shall have found out and acknowledged that the relation between the for I have no personal acquaintance with him parties had long been mutually prejudicial to but if he does, he has at least on one occasion their worldly interests.

There is, in the order of Providence, no evil without some compensating benefit. The bleeding African was torn from his savage home by his ferocious neighbors, sold in slavery, and cast upon this continent. Here in the mild South, the race has wonder fully multiplied, compared with anything ever known in barbarous life. The descendants of a few thousands have become many millions; and all, from the first, made acquainted with the arts of civilization, and, above all, brought under the light of the Gospel.

From the promise made to Abraham, some two thousand years elapsed before the advent of our Saviour; and the Israelites, the chosen people of God, were for wise purposes suffered to remain in bondage longer than Africans have been on our shores. This race has already experienced the resulting compensation alluded to; and as the white missionary has never been able to penetrate the dark regions of Africa, or to establish himself in its interior, it may be within the scheme of Providence that the great work of spreading the Gospel over that vast continent, with all the arts and comforts of civilization, is to be finally accomplished by the black man, restored from American bondage. A footbold there has already been gained for him, and in such a scheme centuries are but as seconds to Him who moves worlds as man moves a finger.

I do but suggest the remedies and consolations of slavery, to inspire patience, hope, and charity, on all sides. The mighty subject calls for the exercise of all man's wisdom and virtue, and these may not suffice without aid from a higher

It is in the foregoing manner, my dear sir, that I have long been in the habit, in conversation, of expressing myself, all over our common country, on the question of negro slavery; and I must say that I have found but very few persons to differ with me, however opposite their geographical positions. Such are the views or opinions which you seek

I cannot suppress or mutilate them, although now liable to be more generally known. Do with them what you please. I neither court nor shun publicity. I remain very truly yours,
WINFIELD SCOTT. T. P. ATKINSON, esq., Danville, Va.

ANTILE, an AGRICULTURAL, and other Departments.

NEWARE, DEL., March 30.

r particulars apply to
W. S. F. GRAHAM, President

DELAWARE COLLEGE! THE SUMMER TERM will open on the 28th of April.
The SCIENTIFC SCHOOL attached embraces a MES-

Qualifications of Gen. Scott.

[Extracts from the Speech of Mr. Bell, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, July 20, 4852.]

BOR APPROPRIATIONS. The Whig party and Gen. Scott are in favor of and support these measures. Proof—Resolutions of Baltimore Convention and votes. Gen. Pierce is opposed to those measures. Proof-His vote

and Democratic platform. TAXES TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT. The Whig party are in favor of an economics administration of the general government, and of raising a revenue to support it mainly from duties on imports. See resolution of Whig Convention, as follows:

"5. Government should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty n imports, and not from direct taxes; and, in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination and protection from fraud by specific duties, when practicable, whereby suita le encouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all por tions of the country."

The Democratic party refused to proclaim their opinions on this subject at their Convention. But t is well understood that many of that party favor direct taxation.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

General Scott is known to be an American at heart and practice on the subject of religious freedom. He is for equal privileges to all. The Democratic party of New Hampshire, who first ominated General Pierce for President, exclude Catholics from office, and require a man to held a certain amount of property to qualify him for office. Such is the constitution of that State; and that party, who had the power, voted against amending it.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY. The Whig party and General Scott are in favor of affording protection to American agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and all branches of inlustry, by a discriminating tariff of duties, &c. General Pierce and his party are opposed to it. DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE PUBLIC

LANDS. The Whig party are in favor of dividing the money arising from the sale of our national domain among all the States in an equitable proportion. The Democratic party oppose it.

THE RIGHT OF PETITION. Gen. Scott never denied the right of an Amerian citizen, under the constitution, to petition for the redress of grievances. Mr. Pierce voted against it in Congress.

efer to the journals. ACTUAL SETTLERS UPON PUBLIC LANDS. Gen. Scott, in his letter of acceptance of the

nomination, uses the following language: "I therefore barely suggest, in this place, that should I, by the partiality of my countrymen, be elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, I shall be ready, in my connexion with Congress to recommend or to approve of measures in regard to the management of the public domain, so as to secure an early settlement of the same favorable to actual settlers, but consistent neverthe less with a due regard to the equal rights of the whole American people in that vast national inheritance."

By reference to the Senate Journal of January 14, 1839, you will find the following proposition pending in that body:

"And be it further enacted, That when any of the public lands of the United States have remained unsold for the space of fifteen years after the termination of the public sales, the same may be entered and purchased by actual settlers on the following terms, to wit: If a settler is desirous to purchase a residence of eighty, or less than eighty acres, he may enter and purchase the same

at fifty cents per acre." Upon this proposition the vote stood-aves 21. noes 23. Among the noes were Franklin Pierce and William R. King, The votes of the Senators from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Michigan, and Tennessee, without regard to party, were given for this pro-vision, which was defeated by the votes of Pierce and King; and yet the poor man of the West is asked to vote for these men.

VETO POWER.

General Scott disclaims the exercise of the one nan power to thwart the legislation of the people's representatives.

General Pierce, when interrogated upon that question, either refuses to answer or keeps his answer pocketed, but permits his friends in o part of the country to say he is in favor of, and in another part against, the exercise of such monarchical power.

QUALITIES OF THE HEART. General Scott's whole life has been spent in that kind of service that has made him familiar with the sufferings of all classes in all conditions of life of which he has been among the suffer fatal to the lives of vast multitudes of all ages, ers. But, Sir, the wounded, sick, or hungry soldier, the afflicted and disconsolate widow, the victim of the cholera, the captured prisoner, or the wayfaring man in distress, always found a

As to General Pierce, I will not say that he does not possess these qualities in a high degree. had a bad way of showing it. Mr. Chairman, after the death of General Harrison, when his widow was mourning the loss of her late bosom companion and earthly protector; when she was poor, and her husband had spent all his means in moving to your capital,—there was a bill brought forward in Congress to allow the widow Harrison one full year's salary for her decease husband. Franklin Pierce not only voted agains this bill, but used his influence to prevent its passage. But, thanks to the benevolence of the members of that Congress, there were few that thought as Mr. Pierce did. The bill passed, and the lonely widow's heart was cheered with some relief.

CIVIL QUALIFICATIONS.

Gen. Scott is far superior to Mr. Pierce in this respect; yet the Democratic party-no, sir, I will say the locofoco leaders of that party-are trying to depreciate the merits of the old patriot for civil qualifications, and trumpet forth Franklin Pierce as the greatest civilian of the age. But they tell us of nothing that Mr. Pierce has ever done in or out of the legislature or Congress to warrant such an assumption or claim. They have politic reasons for such a course. know he never did a single act in his life to meri the confidence of the people in him as a states-man. I challenge a successful contradiction of this statement. He was educated a lawyer, and that has been his practice except when in the legislature or Congress; and in the latter capacity all his influence and votes were cast in opposition to measures calculated to advance th prosperity of the country, as I have before proved.

RANCY ARTICLES.—German Cologne, Jayne Hair Dye, Lubin's Extracts, (warranted genuine Erench and English Sonps, various kinds and prices Hair, Tooth, Hat, and Nail Brushes; Hair Oils, Penknive Jules Hauel's Eau Lustrei; Tooth Paste. For sale by WILLIAM T. EVANS, aug 14—tf corner of 7th and II streets.

ARSAPARILLA.—Jacob Townsend's, S. P. Townsend's, and Bull's Sarsaparilla, and Hampton's Vegetable Tincture. For sale by WILLIAM T. EVANS. table Tincture. For sale by aug 14—17

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.—The undersigned has constantly for sale or exchange a number of DWELLING HOUSES, of various size and value; also many CITY LOTS, for building or other purposes, in all parts of the city. Persons desiring to make sales or purchases, will find it to their advantage to call at his office, on D street, near 7th.

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The first quarter of the next year will commence on the 30th of August, 1862.

A.— Circulars can be obtained of the Principal, or at R. Farnham's Bookstore.

[july 19—dtf] CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND COMMER-

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THE DUTIES of this Institution will be resumed on
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In English, Mathematics, Greek, Latin, and French, the
course will be full and thorough. Pupils fitted for the
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For terms and further information apply to the Rector,
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GEORGETOWN FEMALE SEMINARY, GEORGETOWN, D. C.

GEORGETOWN, D. C.

THIS SEMINARY, so long known as Miss English's, will open on the lat of September next, under the exclusive charge of Rev. W. J. Clark, who will be assisted by competent and accomplished professors and teachers in every department.

Every effort will be used to make the institution a happy home for all its inmates.

Terms for boarding pupils, including tuition in English and Mathematics, \$200 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance. Music, Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing, and Painting, extra. Circulars, containing the terms in full, may be had on application to the Principal, in Georgetown.

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feb 21—tf

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

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(Late of Warrenton, Va.)

As OFFICE and Residence—F street, north side, of the property of the control of t

Protection from Lightning.

Protection from Lightning.

The undersigned, being the duly appointed Agent of Spratt's Electrican and Electro-Metallumers Lightning. And Electro-Metallumers Lightning. And Electro-Positive elements combined in their manufacture; thus rendering them equal to copper as conductors. They are in ten-feet lengths, with accurately-fitted brass-screw connecting joints, an entire new style of metallic (patenteel) attachments, for brick or frame buildings; also, glass isolaters, of a novel and ingenious construction, (patenteel) strachments, for brick or frame buildings; also, glass isolaters, of a novel and ingenious construction, (patented) forming a lock; the whole mounted with a solid platinum silver point, (patented,) twelve inches long, surrounded at the base with three angular negative magnets, which possess the power, to an extraordinary extent, of discharging the opposite elements of the most fearful thunderstorm, and embrace the entire perfection of science up to the present time; the whole constituting the most magnificent and perfect silent conductor ever presented to the public.

Safety has not been compromised by affording these excellent rods at such low rates; the greatest attention has been given to their construction, so as to be readily attached. The astonishing power of the negative magnets, in discharging the air of its opposite elements, has been clearly demonstrated by the Electrometer, when unmagnetized points have shown but alight results, though placed under the same conditions. In fact, they gather and silently discharge electricity from the atmosphere when you would scarcely suspect any being present.

electricity from the atmosphere that yet any being present.

These improvements being secured by double letters patent, you are hereby cautioned against laying yourselves liable, by purchasing of those who are not authorized, or who are substituting inferior imitations. All sgents duly appointed can show their certificates. Have good rods or none.

CHARLES W. HEYDON, Washington City.

I do hereby certify that I have applied various powerful chemical reagents to Spratt's Patent Points for Lightning-Rods, and that the results of these experiments convince me that they will resist the action of atmospheric causes, and thereby preserve the extremity sharp—a condition most essential to protection against lightning. The re-agents used in the above experiments were a solution of chloride of sodium, (common salt.) acetic acid, sulphuric acid, and hydrochloric acid. With the first, there was no action on the metal; with the several acids, there was very slight—a fact sufficient to show that atmospheric influences would have no sensible effect.

JOHN LECONTE, Prof. of Nat. Phil. et Chem.

no sensible effect.
JOHN LECONTE, Prof. of Nat. Phil. et Chem.
UNIVERSITY OF GA., October 8, 1860.
The Lightning Conductors of Mr. Spratt, offered to me, are well calculated to perform the office for which they are intended. Yours, truly, Prof. ROBT. PETER.
LEXINGTON, KY., February 20, 1850. Chicago, September 3, 1850.

This may certify that I have examined, somewhat critically, James Spratt's Patent Lightning Rods, and that I am of opinion that it is constructed on scientise principles. For combining durability, charging statements of the combining of the combinin

of opinion that it is constructed on science principles. combining durability, cheapness, and efficacy, I deem equal, and I think superior, to any other rod ever offer for my inspection. Prof. JAS. V. Z. BLANEY. equal, and I think superior, to any other rod ever offered for my inspection.

Prof. JAS. V. Z. BLANEY.

Accourts, (GA.) November 11, 1850.

This will certify that I have examined the Lightning Rods, Metallic Points, and Isolating Attachments, manufactured by Mr. Sprett, and regard them as constructed in conformity to the general laws of the electric fluid; and the metallic compound constituting the Points, as promising, from the result of several tests to which they were submitted, to resist for years the action of those atmospheric causes most likely to corrode them.

Prof. Phys. Sc., Emory College, Ga., and Prof. Chem. and Pharm., Medical College, Ga.

The Lightning Conductors put up by Mr. Henry M. Smith, of this city, on the plan of Mr. Spratt, appear to me to be very well devised; and; in point of mechanical construction, are the best 1 have ever seen.

It is to be hoped that the use of these Rods may become general, as an important auxiliary defence against a danger which must be regarded as of no ordinary magnitude, to which all buildings are liable.

R. Sillman, Jr.,

Prof. of Chem. in the University of Louisville.

Louisvilles, January 27, 1851.

All orders left at ANDEREW DUFFY'S Stove Manufactory, with street, will be recognificated as a contraction.

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Philadelphia Type and Stereotype Foundry. THE subscriber would call the attention of Printers to the greatly reduced prices of the present list. They now

from Diamond to English, to which they particularly invite attention.

Having lately made numerous additions to their stock of Fancy Types, Borders, Ornaments, &c., their assortment is now unrivalled in the United States; and their improved methods of casting, and of preparing metal, enable them to furnish orders in a manner to insure satisfaction. Printing Presses, Cases, Stands, Chases, Galleys, Printing Ink, and every article used in a printing-omes, constantly on hand, at the lowest rates.

Second-hand Presses, and Type used only in stereotyping, at reduced prices.

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N. B.—Specimen Books will be sent to Printers who wish to make orders.

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CITY EXPRESS. THE subscriber takes this method of informing the pub-lic that he will commence from this day to run his Ex-press to Georgetown at 2 o'clock p. m., and will deliver packages in every part of Georgetown at moderate charges. Orders left at Clagett & Dodson's, Washington, and Masers. English's and Linthicum's, Georgetown, will receive his strict attention.

mar 29—tf JAMES ARTHUR O'CONNER. TRUNKS! TRUNKS! TRUNKS! TRUNKS!

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of citizens and strangers to his very large and handsome assortment of Trunks, embracing every variety. From the finest English sole leather down to the common packing Trunk, of my own as "well as Northern manufacture. Also, a new article of indies' dress Trunks and Hat Boxes, with a large stock of Valines and Carpet Engs, all of which I offer at the jowest prices. Trunk room under Parker's Fancy Store.

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